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## XXVI.—*On a new Subgenus of Crabro*

R.E. Turner & J. Waterston

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XXVI.—On a new Subgenus of Crabro.

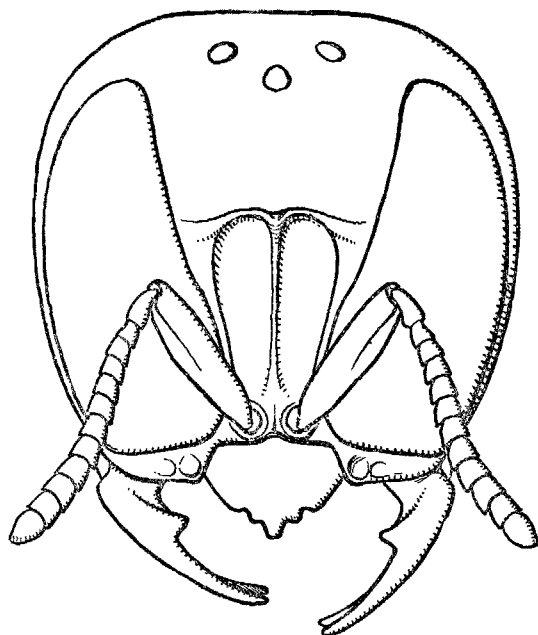
By R. E. TURNER and J. WATERSTON.

Genus CRABRO.

Subgenus HINGSTONIOLA, nov.

♂. Antennæ thirteen-jointed; mandibles bidentate at the apex, with a small tooth on the inner margin before the middle. Head subquadrate, the ocelli in an equilateral

Fig. 1.



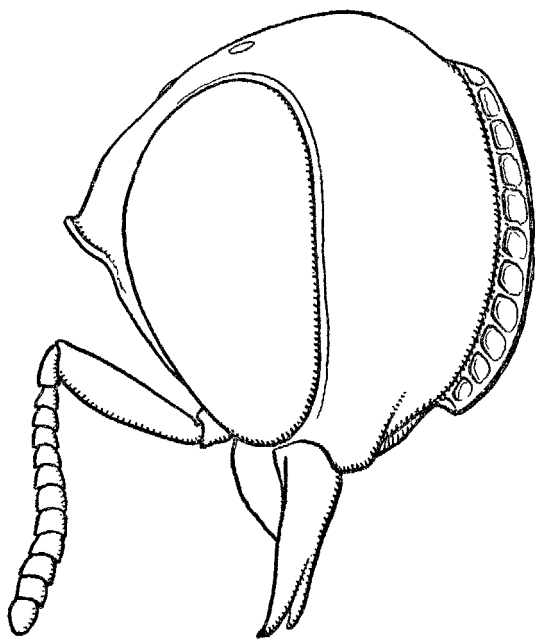
*Crabro (Hingstoniola) duplicata*, sp. n., ♂.

Head from in front.

triangle. Pronotum as broad as the mesonotum, the anterior angles produced into a sharp point. Epicnemial groove for the reception of the intermediate femora very strongly developed. Median segment dorsally scarcely as long as the scutellum, abruptly truncate posteriorly. Abdomen subsessile, the first segment broader than long; the head and thorax opaque and coarsely sculptured, the abdomen

opaque, finely and closely punctured. Fore femora somewhat dilated beneath, with a spine beneath a little before the middle; joints of the fore tarsus strongly dilated, much broader than long. Apex of the radial cell truncate, forming a right angle with the radial vein. Recurrent nervure received at nearly two-thirds from the base of the cubital cell, but the angle between the cubital and transverse cubital nervures is not well defined. Maxillary palpi six-jointed, labial palpi four-jointed.

Fig. 2.



*Crabro (Hingstoniola) duplicata*, sp. n., ♂.

Head in profile.

*Crabro (Hingstoniola) duplicata*, sp. n.

♂. Niger; scapo, tergito primo macula parva apicali utrinque, pedibus anticis intermediisque, femoribus posticis supra tibiisque posticis infra flavis; tarsis anticis dilatatis fusco-marginatis; tarsis intermediis posticisque fuscis; alis hyalinis, stigmatibus venisque testaceis.

Long. 5 mm.

♂. Clypeus subtriangular (fig. 1), strongly carinate medially, the carina produced into a distinct tooth at the

apex, with another less distinct at each side, the whole clypeus covered with silver pubescence. Eyes separated at the base of the clypeus by a distance equal to nearly two-thirds of the length of the scape, the facets not enlarged. Frontal groove deep, strongly broadened above, finely transversely striate and with a strong median carina. Head somewhat prolonged behind the eyes (fig. 2), but not narrowed; posterior ocelli a little further from the eyes than from each other and much further from the posterior margin of the head than from each other; temples as broad as the eyes, margined behind and beneath by a strong crenulate carina; the head opaque and granulated. Thorax opaque, rather coarsely granulated, more delicately on the mesopleuræ than elsewhere, the mesoscutum posteriorly and the scutellum showing a tendency to longitudinal striæ; a transverse crenulated groove between the scutellum and the mesoscutum; postscutellum strongly longitudinally striated. Median segment margined laterally, with two longitudinal carinæ on each side on the dorsal surface, the inner pair near together and convergent towards the apex, the space between the carinæ transversely rugulose. Abdomen subopaque, finely and very closely punctured, the sides parallel. Calcar of the hind tibiæ very broad, blunt at the apex.

*Hab.* Kalimpong, Sikkim, 4000 feet, March 27, 1924 (Major R. W. G. Hingston).

Holotype (♂) in British Museum.

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#### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

*Birds of an Indian Village.* By DOUGLAS DEWAR. Illustrated by G. A. LEVETT-YEATS. Second Edition. Published by Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1924. Price 6s. net. Pp. 140. Printed by P. S. Shiva Rao, Bombay.

MR. DOUGLAS DEWAR has written many books, but we fear his most sympathetic critics will not be able to say that this is one of his best. Obviously the book is meant for children, and presumably for very small children, for bigger children who have had a few years in India would, we expect, have more to tell Mr. Dewar about birds than he has to tell them. A very cursory glance through the book suffices to show that the author has only the most superficial knowledge of some of the bird-life he attempts to describe. To refer to just a few of his inaccuracies. On p. 12 he talks of the "Nilkhants" choosing their mates each March; surely he must know that rollers mate for life, and keep together all the year round. If we look to see what he says about his